sure plenty of ammunition was still left. I had to prepare for action for the night. Bach time it was like this, year after year.

I compared Heung Shan with Hongkong, and although they are only fifty miles apart the difference of the govern-ment oppressed me very much. Afterwards I saw the out-side world, and I began to wonder how it was that foreigners, that Englishmen, could do so much as they had done, for example, with the barren rock of Hongkong within seventy or eighty \Tears, while in four thousand years QTrina had no place like'Hongkong. After I had studied all this I went home to persuade the village elders to do the same thing on a small scale—at least to clear the streets and make a road to the next village ; but they said : * We have not any money. *

I replied: * Labour can be had. We young men^can start the work.' And so, while I was at home I swept the street and cleaned the road. Many young men followed my ex-ample, but immediately we began to work outside the village there was trouble, and I had to give up getting Hongkong on a small scale.

Later, I approached the Magistrate of the District. He was very sympathetic, and promised to help during the next vacation, but when the next vacation came round I found there was a new Magistrate, a man who had paid $50,000 for the post, and so the previous holder had been removed.

Such cases, one after another, impressed me, and when I returned to Hongkong I began to study the Government.

I found that among Government officials corruption was the exception and purity the rule. It was quite the contrary in China, where corruption among the officials was the rule.

I thought that the Provincial Government would be better, and so I went to Canton, but I found that the higher the Government, the more corrupt it was, and finally I went to Peking, where I found things one hundred times more corrupt and rotten even than in Canton, and I was forced to the opinion that after all village government was the purest government in China. I was told that good governments in England and in Europe were not at first natural to those places, but that men had brought about a change themselves.

In England a few hundred years ago, there were just the same forgeries in the Courts, and the same cruelty^ but I was told Englishmen loved liberty, and that Englishmen had said *We shall no longer stand these

things; we shall change them. * Then the idea came into my head: Why cannot we do the *hfag in China ? We must imitate the same thing. We must change the Government first before we can start anything. Without good Government a people can do nothing, and in Ch-faa we have no government, and were miserable for many centuries.

Immediately after I graduated I saw it was necessary o give up my profession of healing men and take up my part